IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph 0013 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0013] Preferred transducers in accordance with these aspects of the present invention are compact and efficient. However, because the liquid is disposed within the resonant unit it can provide efficient cooling for the active element. The transducer desirably includes or is connected to a source of liquid arranged to move the liquid through the space. The most preferred transducers according to these aspects of the invention can provide output power higher than the power provided by an air-backed transducer of comparable size. Merely by way of example, a cylindrical, tubular transducer in accordance with one preferred embodiment is less than 3mm in diameter but can provide over 50 Watts of continuous acoustic output power at about 9 MHz when operated in water. The preferred transducers according to the foregoing aspects of the invention can be used in various applications. For example, such transducers are especially valuable in ultrasonic ablation devices for insertion into the body of a subject.

Please replace paragraph 0026 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0026] For example, the emitter of FIGS. 1-4 may be used as the ultrasonic emitter in the apparatus described in copending, commonly assigned United States Patent Application of *Todd Fjield et al.* entitled Thermal Treatment Methods And Apparatus With Focused Energy Application filed of even date herewith, now United States Patent 6,635,054, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein. Also, the emitter of FIGS. 1-4 may be used in the copending, commonly assigned United States Patent Application of *Paul Harhen et al.* entitled Energy

Application With Inflatable Annular Lens, also filed of even date herewith, the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

Please replace paragraph 0028 with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0028] The air or other gas in gap 1726 (FIGS. ~~26, 28~~ 2 and 4) forms a highly-reflective interface 1713 with the metallic material of the outer support tube 1714.

Please replace paragraph [0033] with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0033] As discussed above, a resonant unit includes a front or principal emitting surface and includes one or more reflective interfaces disposed to the rear of the emitting surface. A reflective interface which ~~is~~ plays a substantial role in directing the acoustic energy out of the emitting surface is referred to in this disclosure as a reflective interface which provides a backing for the resonant unit. Thus, if the reflectivity of a particular interface disposed rearwardly of the emitting surface substantially affects the efficiency of the emitter, as where an arbitrary increase or decrease in the reflectivity of 50% or more could increase or decrease the efficiency of the emitter at its resonant frequency by 15% or more, that interface should be taken as a backing interface. A resonant unit can include one or more backing interfaces. The resonant unit also includes the materials disposed between the backing interface furthest to the rear and the front or emitting surface. Materials disposed to the rear of the most rearward backing interface do not form part of the resonant unit as considered herein. For example, the inner support tube 1712 and materials disposed inside the inner support tube are not considered part of the resonant unit. The

inner support tube is effectively isolated from the ultrasonic vibrations in the resonant unit by reflective interface 1713, which constitutes the most rearward backing interface. The wall thickness of the inner support tube can be varied at will (as by reducing the inside diameter of the inner support tube) without substantially affecting the efficiency of the resonant unit.